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## COMMUNIST CHINA

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Oct. 27, 1958

## RED FLAG ARTICLE ON MILITIA REVIEWED

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(Text) Following is a review of an article, "Everyone a Soldier," by Gen. (Du Hsiao-hao?) published in the 10th issue of the RED FLAG:

The article says that in the wake of the nationwide drive for organizing people's communes and the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression, the "everyone a soldier" movement is sweeping the nation. Like a tidal wave, the people throughout China, from cities to villages, from factories to mines, and from schools to government organizations, are following the movement with great zeal.

The article points out that the universal militia program is an important measure for strengthening our national defenses and safeguarding our socialist construction. It adds that while our country and people cherish peace and oppose war of aggression, we neither invade others nor do we allow others to invade us. But while our people are undertaking the great socialist construction, the imperialist camp headed by the United States is establishing military bases all over the world and creating war tensions in pursuance of its policy of aggression. Moreover, with its occupation of our territories of Taiwan and the Penghu Islands, the imperialist United States has continuously interfered with our internal affairs and unleashed war provocations and threats against us.

The article quotes comrade Mao Tse-tung as saying that while the militia program is being satisfactorily carried out, the militia organization is not only treated as a military organization but also as a labor organization or an educational and cultural organization, or, for that matter, as a physical-cultural organization. We must organize mass militia units side by side with our powerful regular forces in order to thwart the imperialist aggression.

The universal militia program is a product of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's many years of war experience, the article continues. During the more than two decades of revolutionary war, we relied on masses to build up our armed forces from scratch and eventually defeated Japanese imperialism and annihilated several million reactionary Chiang Kai-shek troops.

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In the "Resist-America and Aid-Korea Campaign," the Chinese People's Volunteers joined the Korean people and the Korean People's Army and the U.S.-led aggressive forces all the way back to south of the 38th parallel until an armistice was signed.

The article points out that the history of the revolutionary war in China has proved the greatness of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's military strategy, which is a creative accomplishment in the field of military science. It says that his military strategy, a component part of the overall strategy in Marxism-Leninism, had been effectively applied to the existing conditions of the revolutionary war. It further points out that the universal militia program, designed to organize workers, peasants, traders, students and soldiers into militia, with the people's communes as basic units, is a new strategy of Chairman Mao Tse-tung growing out of his experience in the people's war. The program has both political and strategic significance.

The article says that the universal militia program will instill a militant and heroic spirit in the people and stir their initiative to build a strong nation as well as bolster their will to safeguard the motherland. It adds that by virtue of militia service, the masses will be educated in the fine traditions of the People's Army to organize themselves and to observe discipline, as well as to raise their fighting spirit, with a view for overcoming obstacles and danger.

The militia program, meanwhile, will enable the people to replace the cynical and disconcerted form of life in the old, feudal society with a lively collective and communist mode of living, since they will be organized along the military line with collective and militant actions. Thus, they will be exposed to the meaning of mass cooperation under communism which stimulates production and cultural and technical revolution.

The universal militia program will train everyone to be an all-round red and expert man, who can use his pen as skillfully as his gun; he is a farmer when he goes to the field, a worker when in a factory, and a soldier when he carries a gun. Moreover, the militia service, when universally organized, will provide unlimited reserves and reinforcements for the People's Liberation Army and tremendous support for the fighting fronts in the event of war.

The article says that when Karl Marx organized the Paris commune he was arming the people and that Lenin in his writings in 1905 suggested that everyone be made a soldier to deal with the exploiters. In this connection, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has creatively applied the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and its principle to the actual conditions of the Chinese revolution, and found the answer to the problem of how to organize "everyone a soldier" within the socialist system of our country. He then advocated the organization of the "everyone a soldier" militia service by the people's communes without disrupting production.

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Under the "everyone a soldier" program, when there is no enemy attack on us, all the people will concentrate on our socialist construction toward rural industrialization in the great communist spirit of cooperation. However, if the enemy dares to launch an attack on us, the whole nation is armed to wipe out every enemy soldier in sight.